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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MARIA DEL ROCIO SALAZAR
GARCIA,

Petitioner,

v.

MICHAEL B. MUKASEY, Attorney
General,

Respondent.

No. 07-70354

Agency No. A96-362-361

MEMORANDUM^{*}

On Petition for Review of an Order of the
Board of Immigration Appeals

Submitted December 3, 2007^{**}

Before: GOODWIN, WALLACE and FISHER, Circuit Judges.

Maria Salazar-Garcia, a native and citizen of Mexico, petitions pro se for review of the Board of Immigration Appeals' denial, as untimely and without merit, of her motion to reopen proceedings in order to apply for protection under

^{*} This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

^{**} The panel unanimously finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

the Convention Against Torture following the denial of her application for cancellation of removal. Our jurisdiction is governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1252. We deny the petition for review.

Salazar-Garcia contends that her motion to reopen was timely because there is no time limit for motions to reopen that seek relief under CAT and because she only recently became aware of “widespread torture” in Mexico. Salazar-Garcia filed her motion to reopen outside the ninety-day time limit set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 1003.2(c)(2). In addition, she failed to present material evidence of changed country conditions that, for the most part, was not available and could not have been presented at the previous proceeding. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 1003.2(c)(3)(ii); *He v. Gonzales*, 501 F.3d 1128, 1131-32 (9th Cir. 2007).

Salazar-Garcia also contends that the Board erred in concluding that she failed to establish a prima facie case of eligibility for relief under CAT. The generalized evidence attached to her motion did not meet this standard. *See Nuru v. Gonzales*, 404 F.3d 1207, 1216 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that CAT applicant must establish that it is more likely than not that he would be tortured if removed to his native country); *Ordonez v. INS*, 345 F.3d 777, 785 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding that motion to reopen must establish prima facie case demonstrating reasonable likelihood that requirements for relief have been satisfied).

PETITION FOR REVIEW DENIED.